

# Brownell Says 'Talk or Die'; 'Innocent,' Reply Rosenbergs

In an emergency wire from their death cells late yesterday afternoon, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg told the American people that they had been officially offered a deal by the White House to save their lives if they would "name names" of other victims sought by the FBI. They spurned

the offer, saying that they were innocent and could name no one.

The brutal effort to force a fraudulent confession out of the innocent Rosenbergs by using the electric chair as the "pressure" was revealed as U. S. marshalls announced that they had set Thursday June 18, 11 p.m. for the execution in accord with the refusal of either the Court of Appeals of Judge Irving Kaufman to stay the execution or reduce the sentence to 30 years.

The couple told of the torture tactic of the government in the following telegram:

"Mr. Bennett, director of Fed-

eral Prison Bureau, at the direction of Mr. Brownell, saw Ethel and myself today and told us if we want to cooperate with the Government we can do so through him and he will put us in touch with the proper officials. We both reasserted our innocence and said since we are not guilty

we cannot tell them anything about espionage.

"Also that he should tell the attorney general to recommend a commutation of our sentence. We would like to see you to fill in the details."

"Julie and Ethel."

Horror at latest moves to execute the young parents, when there is no evidence other than the unsupported word of a single witness, is being expressed in all the capitals of Europe. Delegations urging commutation of the death sentence are constantly visiting U.S. embassies, the Committee

## Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 110  
(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, June 3, 1953  
Price 10 Cents

## AFL and CIO Agree on No-Raid Pact

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The American Federation of Labor and the CIO, today announced that the "basis" for an agreement on a two-year "no-raiding" pact has been reached. Final terms of the agreement have not yet been worked out, but they will be placed before the AFL and CIO conventions in the fall for ratification. George Meany, AFL president, said

he had "no reason to believe that all the unions won't go along" on the plan.

Walter Reuther, CIO president, described the agreement as "real and substantial" progress toward an eventual merger.

Top level committees headed by the two leaders met here to work out the basis for a pact that would eliminate raiding and jurisdictional strife, as the first step in unity negotiations.

The pact is designed to stop the costly practice of invasion by unions into rival fields, which has often forced them to devote all their strength and finances in a war against each other rather than against the employers.

The agreement to go into effect Jan. 1 and continue for two years, would also provide for an outside referee with binding authority to render final decisions on disputes.

Presumably no other developments are in sight in the CIO-AFL unity talks at least until the conventions.

## Two Coronations—Take Your Pick!

### In New York, Hearn's Workers Crown 'Queen of the Strike'

By ELIHU S. HICKS

At the very moment Queen Elizabeth of England was being crowned at the elaborate Westminster Abbey Coronation ceremony, a workingclass queen was being crowned on 14 Street in New York by the striking workers of Hearn's Department stores.

The title, Queen of the Hearn's striking workers of Hearn's Department stores, was bestowed on Miss Eleanora Cervo, a blond striker, amid the singing of "Pomp and Circumstance." Thousands of 14 Street shoppers watched as Hearn's Striking Highness accepted the high honor with grace and humility. She was accompanied by "Prince" Stephen Cannestra, a lamp salesman in Hearn's for nine years.

Queen Eleanora has been a switchboard operator in the Hearn's store for eight years.

After the Coronation, Queen Eleanora and Prince Stephen entered the Royal Coach, a handsome cab rented for the occasion, and reviewed the Procession of pickets around the struck store.

Mounted on the Coach sides

were the proclamations of the day, inscribed on cardboard by union labor: "Hail to the Queen of the Hearn's Strike," and "Royal Blessings to the 800 workers on Strike at Hearn's Department Stores." The Queen carried a regal picket

(Continued on Page 6)

### In London, the Daily Worker Hits Mumbo-jumbo, Flunkeydom

LONDON, June 2.—Elizabeth II, young mother of two children, was crowned Queen of England today amidst ceremonies of medieval pomp which cost the British people a pretty penny. The London Daily Worker, reflecting the opinions of the British Left and many trade unionists, declared the coronation "had not added one iota to the real wealth, health and happiness of the working people."

Throngs estimated at more than two million people watched the Coronation procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. Many a spectator held a copy of the Daily Worker, organ of the British Communist Party, which announced Elizabeth's crowning with the headline, "Long Live The Peoples!" A second headline read: "Fight For Peace and Higher Wages Will Not Be Checked!"

For weeks the Daily Worker has carried articles emphasizing the republican traditions of the British people, and exposing the reactionary role of the monarchy. Today the paper's lead story, written by Communist Party General Secretary Harry Pollitt, described the coronation as "mumbo-jumbo, luxury and flunkeydom" to cover up imperialist adventures in Malaya and Africa.

"The great day is here," wrote Pollitt. "For months the preparations for the crowning of the young queen today have been made the occasion to confuse and bam-

(Continued on Page 6)

## D. C. School Jimcrow Continued by House

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House, on a standing vote of 78 to 15, today voted to continue racial segregation in District of Columbia public schools. A proposal to end

the segregation was offered by Rep. Ada M.C. Powell, Jr., (D-NY) as an amendment to a pending bill carrying \$12,000,000 in Federal funds for the District government. After his amendment was re-

jected, Powell prevented immediate final passage of the bill by demanding a reading of the "engrossed" bill, which will not be printed until tomorrow.

## DISTRIBUTIVE WORKERS AT 80% OF SUB TARGET

A dozen workers in the distributive trades, who have given swell leadership so far to The Worker circulation campaign among readers in the industry, concluded at a session Monday evening that they could—and would—reach their target of 550 Worker and Daily Worker subs before June 15.

To date, they have some 435 subs, or just about 80 percent of their goal.

One group of white collar workers, who so far have garnered 90 subs and figure to hit 100, originally set themselves a goal of 75. "We figured we were overly ambitious in going after 75," the campaign director for the group told the meeting. "Last year, the same bunch got only 37, and here we were doubling it."

He himself got 19 subs out of the 90, and is top pace-setter for the distributive workers.

He recalled that he once worked for the Fuller Brush Co., where "they used to put up quotas for every salesman." These quotas meant the bread-and-butter of the salesmen, he said, their

rent and shoes for the kids. And so the salesman "saw to it that he went out and got it."

In the same way, he suggested, campaigners for the paper have to set ambitious goals for themselves and go out and plug for them. He suggested this was one answer to the success of his group, and emphasized that active leadership is an important element in putting this over.

A group of department store workers, who had figured originally they would have a tough time getting 30 subs, went over and now have 35. They're pulling for at least another five before the campaign is over.

In one of the larger shops in the industry, workers set themselves the job of getting 20 subs during the campaign. They now have 18, and figure on getting at least another 7 to make it 25.

After going through their experience and the potential they felt could be realized immediately, the group found the possibilities added up to another 140 subs. They needed 115 to complete the goal, and pledged they would certainly do so by June 15.

## Exclusive Strategy of Viet Nam People's Army

by JOSEPH STAROBIN  
First American Correspondent Inside Free Viet Nam

—See Page 2



# Strategy of Viet-Nam People's Army

Joseph Starobin, our reporter, continues his account of the battles of the Viet-Nam People's Army. Below he summarizes the events of 1951, when the French imperialist general, Marshal de Latre de Tassigny arrived.

(Fourth of a Series)

by  
JOSEPH STAROBIN

From somewhere inside Free Viet Nam

1951 was De Latre's year. He proceeded to fling out 1,500 strong points into the plains and the North-

## Exclusive

west, expanding the Expeditionary Force and conscripting Vietnamese soldiers on a large scale. He developed the policy of ferocious "mopping up" or "pacification," as had the Japanese in China so many times.

De Latre visited Washington in September, 1951, persuading the Pentagon that his firm policies merited still more planes, guns and munitions. In fact, since 1949, and despite the Korean war, the United States was already deeply involved in Viet-Nam with support for the military budget in Paris and shipment of arms. The Pentagon refused troops, and it equally refused to provide ships for evacuating French forces, but De Latre was promised more assistance.

"You know me as a volunteer for great difficulties and risks, but I am not a volunteer for hopeless enterprises," said the French general with great conviction. He spoke at the National Press Club, and Time magazine featured him on its cover. Three months later, shortly after his armies had taken the key town of Hoa Binh, controlling the roads from Hanoi southwards and westwards De Latre was dead.

I remember the elaborate funeral ceremonies just before Christmas, 1951 in the streets of Paris. The Chamber of Deputies solemnly named him a "marshal of France." From a hotel balcony on the St. Germain I watched the cortege moving through silent crowds. De Latre was gone, but he had convinced the American generals and a part of the French upperclasses that Indo-China was in good shape.

SIX WEEKS LATER, in February, 1952, General Giap fired the last salvo in the homage to De Latre. The People's Army took Hoa Binh, which incidentally means "Peace" in Vietnamese. Giap demonstrated his army's military prowess. It now maneuvered with entire divisions, in a war of movement, equipped with light and heavy artillery. Things had changed, and they have changed still further since then.

From October, 1952, to late in December, another large part of the map went red. That was the Northwest campaign. Four rich valleys were the theatre of battle. The outposts of Nghia and Moc-chau were knocked out; 120 French strong points



VO NGUYEN GIAP (right), commander-in-chief of the Viet-Nam People's Army, reviews troops.

## Inside Free Viet-Nam

in a region of 28,500 square kilometers inhabited by 250,000 people of the Thai minority were smashed and its people freed; the loss to the French was 9,000 troops. The upper reaches of the Red River and the Black River and its tributaries which come down from the China-Burma border were cleared. The frontier with Laos was extended and all that was left was the French position at the center Nasan—which had to be supplied by air. General Giap waved his hand and said: "We just left them there. . . ."

The power of the Peoples Army's inside the delta is illustrated by a simultaneous operation. General Giap showed me where two units of his armies threatened to cut across the Hanoi-Haiphong railway in the very heart of the delta just as the Northwest campaign unfolded. This forced the French to draw off reinforcements just when they needed it most.

All that generals Salan and de Linares could do was to make a thrust against the heart of the

Resistance by taking the deserted town of Phutho. Quite a fanfare was made of this victory, as though it cancelled out the loss of the Northwest. There was, of course, little fanfare when the French were backed out of Phutho a short while later.

Farther south in the mountainous passes of Central Truong Bo, the Peoples Army showed its strength once again by taking An-khe—a bell that tolls for the French on the Moi plateau.

THE CURRENT French dilemma is this: to try to extend their strong points once more, with their depleted manpower, lays them open to new Vietnamese attacks which can be launched in regimental and divisional strength; in any case, the process of attrition would be accelerated by the guerrillas operating from the guerrilla bases. To consolidate their strong points, as they have currently been doing, means that more sections of the map go red. The guerrillas and the cadres of Ho

Minh's government, already operating under the guns of the blockhouses, more easily take over where the French withdraw.

For some time now, the colonialists have tried to force the villagers out of their homes and into the areas of their consolidated strong-points. In other words, where they cannot hold territory, they try to hold the people. They even destroy the dykes for the rice culture and make life untenable in the villages. But this tactic arouses a universal struggle, destroying whatever political basis the French hope to give to Emperor Bao Dai's puppet regime.

Even so, many of their strong-points are really encircled: the minute a soldier comes out of a blockhouse, he faces guerrilla fire. And instead of forcing young people into the Bao Dai army by this policy of devastating the villages, more and more of them make their way north.

The French are in great need of manpower. This explains the drive to build up Bao Dai's force to 54 battalions, or al-

most a quarter of a million men. The French also need more equipment. That is why their premiers and cabinet ministers have been flying the Atlantic to Washington and stopping off to beg the Canadians and even the Australians. That old fox, Paul Reynaud, travelled to Tokyo to see what can be had there. Their objective is to break into the Bac Bo once again before General Giap's next moves.

The Pentagon still dreams of holding the north, to bring pressure upon People's China, and still dreams of eventual military operations against China. On these matters, too, the General had some opinions.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## New AMA Head Urges Fight on 'Socialization'

Dr. Edward J. McConick, of Toledo, incoming president of the American Medical Association, last night urged physicians to avoid the "potential threat of ultimate socialization" and questioned "the motives of those who would place all of our sick under government dictation."

But in relating the growth of prepaid medical and hospital expense coverage, apparently to indicate why federal health insurance is unnecessary, he cited not only the "more than 90,000,000 Americans now carrying hospital, surgical and medical insurance," but added to it categories of patients financed in some way by taxes.

Thus he included "persons covered by industrial insurance, veterans' benefits and local, state and federal custodial programs." These, plus those with voluntary prepaid health insurance and those cared for in "the great charity hospitals," made the private physician justified, he said, in opposing what he called "government dictation."

He admitted that there are physician shortages, but blamed "faulty distribution."

Doctors, he said, tend to settle in metropolitan areas "where up-to-date facilities are readily available." Many rural communities, he declared, are building offices and small hospitals. He did not indicate that the cost of this was borne by the individual physician.

## THE NEW EVIDENCE in the Rosenberg Case (2)

### 2 Stories by Ruth Greenglass

Following is the second instalment of the "New Evidence in the Rosenberg Case," issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

#### HISTORY REFUTES TESTIMONY

The most damaging testimony against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was the sworn testimony of Ruth and David Greenglass, who claimed that the Rosenbergs recruited them as spies. On the basis of this testimony, above all else, the Rosenbergs were condemned to death.

In his handwritten statement, Greenglass relates how he told the F.B.I. that his wife had been sent to recruit him for espionage by Julius Rosenberg. He says:

"I told them that on a visit to me in November, 1944, my wife asked me if I would give information. I made sure to tell the F.B.I. that she was transmitting this info from my brother-in-law Julius and was not her own idea."

In court Ruth Greenglass went into great detail about the description of the A-bomb she purports to have received from Julius Rosenberg in November, 1944.

A. (Continued) And he said—I wanted to know how he knew what David was doing. He said that his friends had told him that David was working on the atomic bomb, and

he went on to tell me that the atomic bomb was the most destructive weapon used so far, that it had dangerous radiation effects, that the United States and Britain were work-

Trial Transcript, p. 679

Mrs. Greenglass claimed to have learned about the atomic bomb in November 1944. However, in the typewritten document, Mrs. Greenglass admits not knowing about the bomb until it was dropped on Hiroshima in August, 1945. The document states:

"She would not have allowed her husband to bring anything home after Hiroshima had disclosed what the project was. She intended to raise a family and did not want that kind of material around."

SUMMARY.—Thus on the witness stand Ruth Greenglass claimed to have known all about the A-bomb in November, 1944. But in the memorandum she says that she did not know about the A-bomb until Hiroshima in August, 1945—the time when the American people learned of the bomb. If Julius Rosenberg had told her, as she claimed, of the "dangerous radiation effects" of the atomic bomb in 1944, she would not have had to wait until 1945 to learn what the project was.



## Army's Bill for War In Korea Is \$15 Billion

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The American taxpayer has footed the Army's expense account in Korea to the tune of \$15,000,000,000, and that ain't all!

According to Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens, who gave the estimate in testimony before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, the Army wants \$13,671,000,000 more for the year beginning July 1.

This isn't exactly lay in any man's language, but, as President Eisenhower recently said, it spells out to a lot of housing projects, hospitals, schools, hot lunches for school children, increases in the pensions for our oldsters and disabled, health and maternal care, and other social services. The Eisenhower Administration, however, is putting "defense" first and economy second, as Stevens pointed out.

The secretary said about \$1,000,000,000 was trimmed from Truman's Army request but that about \$2,500,000,000 was added to underwrite a large portion of Korean war costs. These costs were not previously included in year-to-year budget estimates.

## Eisenhower Vows to Bar China from UN

By Daily Worker Foreign Department

President Eisenhower yesterday vowed to bar People's China from the United Nations. The President's hostile move against a fifth of the world's population was his substitute for a McCarthyite plan to withdraw funds from the UN, intimated recently by Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) in a speech calling for "going it alone" in Asia.

Observers pointed out that in appearing to reject one McCarthyite maneuver, the President had accepted the leadership of another. Barring China from the UN has been a major project of the China Lobby and McCarthyite gang led by McCarthy himself and Sen. William Knowland.

Sen. Styles Bridges circulated among members of his Senate appropriations committee a substitute for the rider that would have cut off U. S. funds. The substitute says "it is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese government should not be admitted to the UN."

At Seoul, high U. S. and Syngman Rhee officials today were still conferring on policy.

Rhee's acting premier and foreign minister, Pyun Yung Tae, declared today South Korean troops will "resist a landing by Indian or other supervisory troops in Korea" if the prisoner-of-war plan is adopted.

"We will fight them off the land," he said.

Pyun said he believed a statement by Rhee of appreciation for

American help in the war had been "misinterpreted" to mean that Rhee would follow Eisenhower's advice to accept the UN armistice terms.

Truce negotiators are due to meet at Panmunjom tomorrow.

## Syracuse GE Strikers Accept Settlement

By an overwhelming vote of the membership of Local 320, International United Electrical Workers Union (IUE-CIO) the nine week strike at the General Electric electronics plant in Syracuse, N. Y., was ended yesterday. Meeting in the Onondaga County War Memorial, the strikers voted to accept a settlement reached last week by union negotiators headed by James Carey, IUE president, and the company.

Walter Usiatynski, Local 320 president, presented the terms to be voted on. The terms have not yet been made available to the press.

## PITTSBURGH JUDGE FORCES ATTORNEY ON DEFENSE

PITTSBURGH, June 2.—Federal Judge Rabe F. Marsh has arbitrarily drafted Attorney Hymen Schlesinger as a defense attorney for Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers and their co-defendants and fixed June 16 as the date for the trial resumption. Ralph Powe, Negro lawyer, is the other defense attorney.

The trial was recessed last week when defense attorney Bertram Edises had to drop out on doctor's orders.

The June 16 date gives Schlesinger only two weeks to prepare for a case that involves complex constitutional issues. And it gravely imperils the defendants' rights to due process of law.

The judge denied defense demands for a two months' delay to permit them to pick an attorney and to give him time to prepare the case.

In denying this reasonable request the judge called the defense plea "contemptuous." It seems that a demand for due process of law brings the danger of a contempt citation and prison.

"ATTORNEY OF RECORD"

The judge's pretext for drafting Schlesinger is that the Pittsburgh

lawyer is the local "attorney of record" in the case. An "attorney of record" is required by local court rules. His duty is to advise outside attorneys about local procedures, but he is not retained as a trial lawyer.

Schlesinger is a fearless attorney, who has often represented workers in civil cases. At present he is giving much time to the defense of the Jewish Cultural Association against the president of the Americans Battling Communism Society's leader, Harry Alan Sherman. And he will have to neglect the interests of his present client if he is drafted into the Smith Act case.

Schlesinger is an able civil lawyer. But he told Judge Marsh in a vigorous protest that he is not a criminal lawyer. His income comes from civil cases, in which he represents injured workers against big corporations. And it

(Continued on Page 6)

## N.Y. State CIO Hits Trend To Reaction in Washington

The New York State CIO this week announced it was launching an education campaign to acquaint its million members with the reactionary trend in Washington since President Eisenhower took over. The first step will be distribution of a bulletin to organ-

ization's million affiliated members titled "The Big Change in Washington—Government by Big Business for Big Business."

Louis Hollander, president of the N. Y. State CIO Council, who announced the step as only the first action leading up to the 1954 congressional elections, said a second bulletin, due for distribution in mid-summer, would put the spotlight on the Dewey administration.

"The old guard Republican wrecking crew is working overtime to destroy the structure of the New Deal and Fair Deal," said Hollander.

"Our purpose is simply to get the facts to our members. In Washington there is some question about who is running the show;



HOLLANDER

but there is no question about where they are heading.

"We want to cut through the smokescreen and report the facts."

### FOUR FIELDS

The initial State CIO bulletin leveled attacks at the administration in four fields: appointments, a "giveaway" program of national resources, a "takeaway" program by means of less equitable tax policies and dismantling protective legislation and a "hard times" financial policy of high-interest rates.

1) Appointments: Charged an unprecedented "surrender" of positions of public trust and responsibility to representatives of giant corporations and financial interests.

"The list of cabinet members' connections reads like a registry of the nation's blue chip corporations."

Appointments cited include Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson; Secretary of Army Robert T. B. Stevens; Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey; Federal Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole; Federal Trade Commissioner Edward F. Howrey.

2) The "Giveaway" Program: Charged that "The surrender of Federal rights to billions of dollars in offshore oil deposits may be only the beginning. The fact is that American today faces a looting of its national resources on a scale that staggers the imagination."

Asserted that by giving up rights to the offshore oil "the administration has opened the door to efforts to strip the government of rights over immense mineral deposits, forest preserves, grazing lands and power sources."

Declared that Secretary of Interior McKay's action in approving the Idaho Power Co. project at Hell's Canyon, Idaho, and abandoning plans for a Federal multipurpose dam at the site "writes finish to the policies which made

## Gains in Leather Shops Cited in Union Report

WHITE LAKE, N.Y., June 2.—Wage raises of five to 11½ cents an hour, and other important gains, were reported here today from all districts of the leather division of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

Specially noted was the gain of the first pension plan in a major leather plant in the mid-west. A special meeting of the leather division of the union will be held here Wednesday to map a drive for retirement plans in all leather shops.

The reports were heard at the semi-annual meeting of general executive board of the union being held here.

Pledges of continued financial and organizational support to the striking Negro menhaden fishermen who are in the second year of their struggle were made by every section of the union.

The executive board heard reports of the successful conclusion of a campaign conducted in recent months by the IFLWU to complete the organization of the fisherman along the Gulf Coast.

Strike leaders informed the board of an increase in terrorist tactics by menhaden fish boat owners in an effort to break the ranks of the strikers. Several organizers were jailed recently during the course of the union's organizing drive in Florida and Louisiana.

United action of CIO, AFL and independent unions to win higher living standards was urged yesterday by president Ben Gold in his report to the board.

Gold also stressed the need of labor unity to fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran laws and to defeat the many union-busting proposals pending in Congress.

The week-long executive board session at White Lake Lodge is being chaired by Gold along with secretary-treasurer Pietro Lucchi, Leather Division president Augustus J. Tomlinson and Leather Division secretary-treasurer Isador Pickman.

Greeting the prospect of a ceasefire in Korea as a key development of recent months, Gold called for an immediate big power conference to settle all outstanding differences among nations and to map plans for lasting world peace.

He urged that the labor movement adopt a program to defend labor against the effects of a depression. His report also urged that labor take the leadership in the fight against McCarthyism and anti-labor reaction.

Reviewing the past six months of IFLWU activities, Gold noted

the grave economic crisis in the fur industry. He stressed that the 20 percent Federal excise tax on fur and the embargo on the imports from Europe and China were important causes of the desperate conditions of the fur trade, and called for unified effort to lift the embargo and to repeal the tax.

### VICTORIES

Gold reported important victories won for the fur workers in the past six months despite the serious situation in the industry. He also reported a mounting drive in all districts of the IFLWU for wage increases, and for pensions for the tannery workers represented by the union.

The report summarized recent developments in the historic strike of the menhaden fishermen, which is now entering its second year. He noted that a recent national conference of the fishermen had voted unanimously — NO CONTRACT—NO FISH—and to continue their struggle until their demands are won.

Gold urged that the union prepare an all-out mobilization to assist the fishermen to win their struggle, and that the executive board take all measures to continue financial, organizational and moral support to the strikers.

Dealing with the threat of serious economic dislocation in the American economy, Gold said:

"The idea of continuing to increase the gigantic industrial expansion for the purpose of keeping the wheels of our economy in motion is nothing short of suicidal policy," he said. "Increased wages, shorter working hours and the conversion of the billions of dollars being spent in war industries to the building of schools, hospitals, roads, housing projects and other such measures is the only sane solution for this problem."

The Eisenhower Administration is preparing far different measures, Gold charged. They welcome a depression as a chance to use the Taft-Hartley law, the Goldwater-Rhodess Bill and the inquisition of the McCarthy and Velde committees to smash the labor movement, to drive back wages, working conditions and destroy the living standards of millions of American workers, he said.

### PEACE ISSUES

Stressing that labor could continue to advance only in an atmosphere of peace, he urged the Board to make "every effort to defeat the reactionary warmongers (Continued on Page 6)

possible the mighty achievements of the Columbia River Basin and the Tennessee Valley Authority."

### "TAKEAWAY"

3—The "Takeaway" program: Is aimed against social security legislation, public housing, public health, school aid fair labor standards, hospital construction and other safeguards developed in Roosevelt-Truman administrations.

"Three-pronged" attack is being made on these by direct legislation, by withholding adequate appropriations and by surrendering as much as possible of jurisdiction to the states.

Includes a tax program which will mean a few pennies off the taxes of workers and millions off the taxes of corporations and the

highest income brackets. Tax program of administration includes abolition of excess profits tax on corporations and substitution of a national sales tax.

4—The "Hard Times" policy: The new higher interest rates on government bonds (billion dollar issue at 3.25 percent) has effected a "complete about-face in basic national economic policy, — from policies encouraging a dynamic expanding economy to policies designed to tighten and depress it."

Will probably mean less purchasing power which, coming with defense cuts, means less production. "These have been twin pushes that have set the nation on many a tragic downward slide in past history."



# DETROIT

THIS IS the story of how an attempt to use racist and red-baiting methods in a raid upon another union failed and boomeranged. The plant is Shwayder Brothers, Inc., of about 800 workers in nearby Ecorse which since 1941 has been under contract with the International Fur and Leather Workers. The raiders were a clique of officers of United Steelworkers of America, Local 1299, mainly of 12,000 workers of the Great Lakes Steel Corp. plant in Ecorse.

About 45 percent of the workers of Shwayder are Negro including many women. A large percentage of the Great Lakes Steel workers, too, are Negro. But while the steel local is run under the domination of a clique of whites and a lily-white policy is dominant in its affairs, the IFLWU local is best noted in this area for the big advance it brought to its Negro members within the union and the plant, which in 1941 was all white. The officers in the local, with the President a Negro, are pretty evenly divided between Negro and white.

A policy of upgrading has brought a breakthrough for the Negroes into most departments. The earnings of the workers were brought up to compare with the best in the area, an average of about \$2.00 an hour. This is especially true with respect to the earnings for women. As one Negro leader of the

## World of Labor

by George Morris

### How Racism and Redbaiting Boomeranged in Ecorse

area put it at a conference in support of the IFLWU during the campaign:

"This union has taken women out of the white man's kitchen. The steel union would put them back into the kitchen."

THE STEEL ORGANIZERS, following a pattern they used in other raids, notably in Bessemer, Ala., against the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, relied on an all-out campaign to win the whites on the basis of white-supremacy. They canvassed the white workers mainly with the promise to give them something different than a "Negro union." They apparently had their eyes on a number of the white workers who not long ago lived in the South.

On the other hand, they counted on Negro organizers to break in among the Negroes in the Shwayder shop.

What they didn't count on is

an aroused Negro community both of Shwayder and Great Lakes Steel workers, in River Rouge and Ecorse against their effort to smash a progressive union. The Negro members organized themselves in a solid block to defend the union and counter the poisonous campaign of steel among the whites.

The tables were turned on the raiders. The main topic of discussion on the streets of Ecorse and River Rouge was not what the raiders said of IFLWU, Local 96, but of the racist activities of Local 1299 leaders. The Negro steel workers, many of them husbands of Shwayder workers, who have long been silent about many things in Local 1299, spoke up. They told how the thousands of Negro steel workers are almost entirely confined to lower-paying jobs; that upgrading of Negroes was rare.

ONE STORY told was of a Negro worker who was promoted to a job in a lily-white rigging department; how all but one white worker walked out of that department when the Negro went in; how acid was thrown on his clothes in the locker room, and how acid was thrown on his and the white worker's car. Oh, yes, the local's leaders promised to "investigate." It was well established that the ringleader was the steward of the department. But he is still a steward.

Another story was of the union's lily-white bowling. On the initiative of a number of women working in the steel

plant cafeteria a mixed bowling team was organized. They found a bowling alley that accepted them. But they were soon told they weren't wanted. When the white women became inquisitive, the proprietor said the local's sport director advised him to bar the mixed team.

The story was the same on the all-white bingo games in the union hall and the country club for which the union pays, reportedly, \$10,000 a year, for its use by the members—apparently only for the whites, however, because Negroes are barred.

Ironically, Thomas Shane, the regional director, of the steel union here, is also the head of the anti-discrimination committee of the steel union.

WHEN THE CAMPAIGN was over and the smoke cleared, IFLWU Local 96 won over steel by a vote of 357 to 216. But no less important was the campaign that got under way to smash jimcrow practices in the big steel local and steel plant. That is still unfinished business. The Negro workers in that local have started to talk up, and they are not likely to drop matters.

Local 96 won despite some handicaps. Some 200 workers were laid off a week before the vote and about 100 more were sent home just a day before the balloting. The company cut heavily into the Negroes so that on voting day, according to Harold Shapiro, organizer for the IFLWU, about 60 percent of the plant was of white and 40 percent Negro. Unquestionably some of the racist poison had some effect and the Un-American Committee's job here, red-baiting Shapiro, may have affected a few votes.

It was the almost solid Negro vote that made the victory sure. Shapiro says that a check-list, and by the time the campaign was over the inclination of almost every voter was known—showed 85 percent of the Negroes and 43 percent of the whites in the plant voted for Local 96.

## briefly told

### 15 Rail Unions Act

FIFTEEN non-operating railroad unions last week announced a concerted movement for more paid holidays, a company-financed health and welfare program and other contract advancements.

C. E. Leighty, president of the Railroad Telegraphers and spokesman for the Employee's National Conference Board, which represents the 15 unions in negotiations, said that the demands had been drawn up at conferences of the various representatives.

The 15 unions include the Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Carmen, Clerks, Electrical Workers, Firemen and Oilers, Machinists, Maintenance of Way Employees, Sheet Metal Workers Signalmen, and Telegraphers; also the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, representing dining car workers, and the three marine unions, Master Mates and Pilots, Marine Engineers, and Longshoremen.

### McCarran Victim

On the eve of returning to Poland to spend his remaining years with his family, a 64-year-old Detroit, Daniel Kiltchak, seriously ill with sugar diabetes, was suddenly arrested at work on May 20 by U. S. Immigration agents for deportation under the Walter-McCarran Act.

A member of Local 326, Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union, AFL, Kiltchak has lived in the U. S. 53 years. Born in Carpatho-Russia, now a part of Poland, he came to the U. S. at the age of 11.

He was released on \$1,000 bail by Federal Judge Arthur F. Lederle pending a decision as to the constitutionality of the bail conditions the Attorney General tried to impose on him and 21 others in Detroit. Supreme Court Justice Douglas recently attacked the bail conditions as unconstitutional.

### Win Brewery Jobs

The campaign of the New Jersey Negro Labor Council to smash jimcrow in the brewing industry won its first victory at the big Krueger Brewery on Belmont Ave., Newark. Two Negro production workers have been hired—first in the industry here—as a result of the Council's campaign which started last February.

A release by the New Jersey NLC called this victory "only the beginning." The Council has sent communications to the Brewers Association, and to the brewery unions, urging that model clauses barring discrimination in hiring be included in all contracts. Newark Mayor Carlin, an AFL official, has been asked to use his influence to help break the jimcrow pattern in this industry.

### PEACE NOTEBOOK:

## L.I. Workers, Students Answer a Question...

THE QUESTION put by the Inquiring Photographer of the Long Island Sunday Press to people on the streets of various Long Island communities was "What headlines would you like to see in tomorrow's papers?"

Yes, you know what's coming, because you know what you would answer to such a question, the answer 999 out of 1,000 Americans anywhere would give. Peace, peace in Korea!

There were seven answers, and only one of them without mention of peace in Korea! (This one was concerned with local politics.) Here are the answers:

JAMES McCORGAY of Averne, utility worker: "The most wonderful thing anyone can read in the papers would be that the Korean war is finished and that the boys are coming home. I have a brother over there now and I'd give anything to see him and all the others on the way back home."

JOHN J. STALKER, Far Rockaway, utility man: "I was in the last war and I remember how I couldn't wait until the headlines said that the war was over and I'd be able to go back to civilian life. I know darned well everybody who's fighting or who has anyone fighting is hoping for those same headlines now."

JOHN GROSSO, Inwood, gas company worker: "I would like to see the headlines announce in big, black letters: 'PEACE IN KOREA.' I was in the last war and I know what it's like to be fighting far away from home. I also know a lot of guys who are over there now, and, believe me, I know just how they feel."

LORRAINE VALERIO, student: "I'd like to read in the papers that the Korean war is over and that the draft has been ended. The main reason is that my boy friend is about to be drafted and I hate to think of him having to go over to Korea."

JOHN M. PIKE, Averne, utility man: "I'd love to see banner headlines declare there is world-wide peace and the so-called police action in Korea is over. I was wounded in the last war and I know what it's like, so I want the war to end in a hurry."

EVE BENNDIKE, Garden City, student: "I have a lot of friends fighting in Korea and the best thing I could read in the papers would be that the war is over. I want them to come home in one piece and the only thing that could guarantee that would be an end to the conflict."

There it is. You'll notice that when real people speak about Korea there is none of the newspaper baloney about "appeasement" or "forced repatriation," or "communist aggression." With all the hysteria feverishly pumped out by the propaganda machines, not one of these Long Island workers and students even said the word "communist" or "reds." I know what it's like so I want it to end in a hurry. . . . I want them home in one piece. . . . I want my boy friend to stay here. . . . I know just how the boys there feel. . . . I'd give everything to have him and the others on the way back. . . .

### POWs Thank Parents Who Work for Peace

THIRTY-FIVE AMERICAN POWs still in camps in North Korea have sent a letter to the parents of returned POW Paul Schnur Jr. of San Francisco thanking them for their activity for peace; report the INS and AP. Schnur, one of the sick and wounded repatriated, is at home on furlough. His parents have been unceasingly active for peace, sending out thousands of letters to other GI's parents.

The joint message of 35 remaining POWs who knew Paul said: "You have won the gratitude of all of us by your efforts to bring an end to the war." An AP dispatch from Tokyo added: "The letter said the prisoners still in Red camps had come to the conclusion that the latest Red proposal for solution of the prisoners of war exchange was 'just and reasonable.' It said the prisoners were all hoping. . . ."

## AMERICANS vs. McCARTHYISM

### Baptists' Convention

Delegates to the AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION, which concluded its sessions in Denver, last week, took a whack at McCarthyism and announced they would not hold their 1955 in Washington because of discrimination against Negroes in hotels and restaurants of the nation's capital.

Among the resolutions adopted by the churchmen at the seven-day session in Denver's city auditorium was one condemning congressional investigations using "character assassination and guilt by association."

The delegates represented 1,500,000 Baptist church members north of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Washington was recommended as the 1955 convention site by the official convention committee. But a fight against it was launched by the Rev. E. I. Wolf of Hartford, Conn.

Rev. Wolf reminded the delegates of the denomination's long-standing rule that it will not take its convention to a city where there are not enough first and second class accommodations that do not discriminate against Negroes.

### 'Studying'

THE AFL NEWS REPORTER reprints the following editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

"An editor attending the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors

in Washington asked Attorney General Brownell a question about a matter pending in the Department of Justice.

"The question in substance was: What is the Department of Justice doing about the report filed by the Hennings subcommittee in the last Congress, which assembled a wealth of photostatic copies of records pertaining to Sen. McCarthy's questionable financial dealings?"

"The Attorney General said that this report was in the hands of the Department of Justice when the Republicans took over from the Democrats and that like any other such matter it was being studied. That was all he said."

"Several more questions are in order:

"How long will this study take?"

"Will it take three months, six months or a year?"

"Will it take two years, three years or four years?"

"Is it being pushed with the same vigor and determination with which Attorney General Brownell said he is moving to clean up the rest of the 'mess in Washington'?"

Thomas M. Evans, of Providence, R. I., makes this observation in a letter to the Providence Journal:

"... It is something to think about when Britain, France, Italy, West Germany and other recipients of our aid are all trading with the Russian bogeyman, whilst we are building up a feeling of hatred against Americans that will take generations to eradicate."



## Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers Red Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7864.

Registered as second class matter Oct. 23, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)			
	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.75	\$8.50	\$14.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	12.00
The Worker		1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$5.25	\$9.00	\$14.50
Daily Worker Only	4.50	7.50	12.50
The Worker		1.50	2.50



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PRESS, INC., 25 East 12th Street, New  
York 2, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7264  
Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.  
President — Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

## THE TAKE-AWAY CONTINUES

THE BIG MONOPOLISTS are stealing the people's livelihood right out of their mouths.

The people need lower retail prices, just as they need lower taxes and higher wages. But between what the American people need and what Big Business wants, there is a world of difference. And with the Eisenhower Administration, it is Big Business which writes the ticket.

Thus, while the index of commodity prices (for raw materials, including farm products) has fallen from 97.6 a year ago to 88.2 last week, the index for consumer prices has risen from 112.9 a year ago to 113.7 last month. The big monopolies, with the help of the government, have been able to guarantee that the people should enjoy none of the advantages of lower raw material prices, which benefit the corporations and injure the small farmers.

As for taxes, Eisenhower has made it clear that those who pay the bulk of income taxes will get no relief, justifying this with the excuse that the nation must continue to spend billions on arms. To be consistent, Eisenhower had to demand retention of the excess profits tax, but his secretary of the treasury, George Humphrey, gave the game away Monday when, appearing before a House committee, he made it clear that he did not regard this tax on corporations—which raises \$800 million a year—as vital or essential. No doubt he is saying in another way what Eisenhower recently stated publicly—that if this tax is dropped Congress must find some other way to raise the \$800 million.

What other way is there? Why, a federal sales tax, of course, and it is well known that the NAM lobby is working feverishly to have Congress impose such a sales tax on the people.

Add this sales tax to the already burdensome income taxes which workers pay. Add this to the rent increases. Add this to the continuing high prices. Add this to the 15-cent transit fare which is now in sight in New York, and to other tax increases levied by municipal and state governments. They all add up to a precipitous rise in the cost of living of the people.

But this gruesome fate is not inevitable. If labor will mobilize its great strength to fight for tax cuts for the people, against the federal sales tax, for lower prices and lower rents, and against new municipal and state gouges such as this transit steal in New York, it can force Big Business and the Eisenhower administration to beat a retreat.

## ONLY 15 DAYS LEFT!

CAN AMERICAN LABOR let the Rosenbergs die 15 days from now in one of the worst frameups in American history?

With every fibre of our being we say No to this question.

It is a tragic fact that the press and the plotters in the Department of Justice—known for its hatred of Labor—have blinded many honest trade unionists to the truth of this horrible case.

They have sold many the insane idea that there was "an atomic secret" and that the Rosenbergs somehow "stole it" and that this is responsible for all the ills America faces today.

But there is not a word of truth in this propaganda.

There never was a "secret" and no one could steal it.

The Rosenbergs—a Jewish couple called "Communist" by the government because they opposed the fascist Franco—have been chosen to be the scapegoats for the worst McCarthyite reactionaries in the country.

Let there be no mistake about it—it is Labor that is the main target of the hysteria these executioners want to whip up.

Judge Kaufman spurned with contempt the plea for a lower sentence because of new evidence in the case. He dared to claim that the Rosenbergs had their "day in court."

But is this true? The opposite is true!

Here are some of the brutal facts:

1. The FBI admitted in an affidavit that a key witness, the photographer who identified Julius, lied.

2. The handwritten document in David Greenglass' own handwriting showing that he lied has never been before a court or a jury.

3. Neither the Appeals Court nor the Supreme Court has judged the evidence in this case. The same Appeals Court which said they should have had a new trial in 1951 spurned their plea for a new trial or a lower sentence. The whole case reeks with deceit.

Fifteen days remain to stop this shame, this injustice on which the worst elements in American life hope to capitalize.

No trade unionist can afford to keep silent in the fight for Presidential clemency!

## Family of 4 Needs \$91.55 Per Week, Heller Survey Finds

By Labor Research Association.

IF A FAMILY'S INCOME falls below \$91.55 a week or approximately \$4,760 a year, then it cannot meet the modest standard budget priced by the Heller Committee of the University of California.

This is one of the facts reported in Labor Research Association's new Labor Fact Book XI, just issued this week. It is one of those important pieces of information not to be found in the general press nor in any government bulletin.

For many years the Heller Committee priced each year (at prices for San Francisco) their recognized budget for a wage-earner's family of four—father, boy of 13 and a girl of eight. The committee also priced a budget for a white-collar worker's family (\$6,039 a year) and a more generous one for the family of an executive.

This committee has not priced either budget in detail for the past three years. But it has recently sent to LRA in mimeographed form its "interim adjustments of the quantity and cost budgets," based on the rise in the inadequate consumers' price index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This means that the figure it quotes for this modest living standard (as of December, 1952) is an understatement of the actual cost.

Even so, the Heller budget shows a rise of over \$720 a year, or about \$14 a week, since the last complete pricing in September, 1949. To provide the same amount of goods and services for his family, the wage-earner now needs \$91.55 a week as against \$77 a week in 1949.

ALTHOUGH PRICED only for San Francisco, this budget is recognized as a standard family budget for the country as a whole. Cost of goods and services in San Francisco are found to be close to those of Birmingham Ala., chosen by the BLS as a typical city because its costs are in the middle range of the group of 34 cities.

The size of family chosen as typical is explained by the fact that about half of all urban families are of this size at some time during their existence.

Earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing averaged only \$72.40 in December, 1952, when this conservatively priced budget showed that \$91.55 was needed. So the factory worker's family trying to meet the Heller budget standard of living on the average wage had a deficit of over \$19 a week.

A MORE restricted budget, priced by the BLS for a wage-earner's family of four, called for \$4,454 a year in Washington, D. C., as of October, 1951. Estimating the dollar costs of this low budget in 34 large cities, the BLS found costs were highest in Washington and lowest in New Orleans, at \$3,812.

To meet even this very minimum budget the worker's family would thus need income ranging from \$73.30 a week in New Orleans up to \$85.65 in Washington, D. C. For nearly all of the 34 cities, the 1951 estimates represent increases ranging from 40 percent to 50 percent in the cost of goods and services since the first pricing of this budget in March, 1946.

The full list of these cities, with the amounts estimated as the cost of a city worker's family budget, is given in Labor Fact Book XI, page 36. (This 160-page volume, 11th in the series of these biennial books, is available from Labor Research Association, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N. Y.)

Even this inadequate BLS budget, calling for about \$4,160 a year in most cities, was beyond the reach of the 33.9 million families (64 percent of all) who in 1951 received less than \$4,000 income. To meet this BLS budget, a wage-earner needed at least \$80 a week in 1951. But on a factory worker's average weekly earnings of \$65.41 (as of October, 1951) the family would then operate at a deficit of over \$2 a day, or a total of around \$760 for the year.

Such a deficit is not surprising in view of the drop in real wages, also revealed in the new Fact Book. Take-home pay has declined since June, 1950, when the Korean war started.

After correcting the factory worker's average money wage by the consumers' price index, even inadequate as that index is, and then deducting the amount paid in regular taxes, the worker with three dependents had \$2.31 less in weekly take-home pay in August, 1952, than he had at the beginning of 1945, and 19 cents less than he had in June, 1950. This weekly decline in real net spendable earnings may seem small but the annual loss from January, 1945, for the worker with three dependents amounted to over \$120.

## Westinghouse President Got Pay Hike of \$55,660 for '52

(By Federated Press)

If you had a rough time making ends meet last year, don't read this story. It might make you mad.

But if you don't mind reading about how top executives of American industry pocketed pay increases of as much as \$55,660 in 1952, then carry on.

That \$55,660 increase went to President Gwilym A. Price of Westinghouse Electrical Corp., whose salary rose from \$147,590 in 1951 to \$203,250 the following year. Executive Vice President L. E. Osborne of the same company was boosted from \$122,263 in 1951 to a flat \$125,000 in 1952. Westinghouse was less generous with its production employees, who got raises of from 7 cents to 8 cents an hour last year.

Just as it is the biggest profit-maker in the U. S., General Motors Corp. was most lavish of all companies in keeping its executives in the limousine-and-swimming-pool set.

Its president, Charles E. Wilson, who resigned late last year to join the Eisenhower cabinet as defense secretary, received a straight \$201,100 in salary last year and a \$380,000 bonus in stock and cash payable in five installments. As part of his "sacrifice" in accepting the cabinet post, Wilson grudgingly agreed to ask GM to pay him his bonus in plain cash instead of stock. He still hasn't reported publicly on GM's reply. Wilson's total take of \$581,000 last year was an increase of almost \$15,000 over his 1951 pay.

GM Executive Vice President Albert Bradley rose from \$485,100 in 1951 to \$531,375 last year and Executive Vice President Harlow H. Curtice, who has since replaced

Wilson in the top GM job, went from \$471,200 in 1951 to \$521,200.

There was a gloomier side to the 1952 executives' pay picture. Some big shots actually took salary cuts. Like president Crawford Greenwalt of I. E. duPont de Nemours, for instance, whose salary slid from \$519,600 in 1951 to a mere \$503,290 last year.

Some business representatives regarded this as an ominous sign, possibly even a trend. Business Week reported May 23 that 22 top executives took pay cuts last year compared to 20 the year before, and only 23 got salary increases compared to 30 in 1951.

But even Business Week admitted that "top management is far from being on its uppers." Here are some of the salaries received by employers last year:

Board chairman K. T. Keller of Chrysler Corp., \$309,900; president Morse G. Dial of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., \$162,500; president Paul M. Hahn of American Tobacco Co., \$237,537; president Samuel Bronfman of Distillers Corp., \$365,018; president Ralph J. Cordiner of General Electric Co., \$202,524;

President D. C. Keefe of Ingersoll-Rand Co., \$125,000; president Fowler B. McConnell of Sears Roebuck & Co., \$125,000; board chairman Sewell Avery of Montgomery Ward & Co., \$101,500; president John Holmes of Swift & Co., \$127,404; president Frederick Specht of Armour & Co., \$134,704; board chairman Thomas J. Watson of International Business Machines, \$275,020; president Stanley C. Allyn of National Cash Register Co., \$233,262; board

chairman J. F. Drake of Gulf Oil Corp., \$343,000; president Eugene Holman of Standard Oil of New Jersey, \$221,114; chairman Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel Corp., \$261,200; chairman Eugene G. Grace of Bethlehem Steel Corp., \$456,652; and chairman Robert T. Stevens of J. P. Stevens & Co., \$80,000. Stevens later resigned from the textile company to become army secretary in the Eisenhower administration.

## ALP Backs Bill Raising Rail Retirement Pay

The American Labor Party yesterday made public a memorandum submitted to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce favoring restoration of the reductions in railroad retirement annuities made at the 82nd Congress in 1951 and urging an increase to provide half-pay annuities, as provided in the pending bill H.R. 122.

The House committee is holding hearings on the amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act. "With the reported unused reserve of \$3 billion in the Railroad Retirement Account," said the ALP memo, "no substantial reason exists for Congress to fail to increase the monthly annuities and to provide for a 30-year retirement plan."



# Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

tee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case declared yesterday.

The Committee announced a series of nationwide actions to get President Eisenhower to keep open the doors of justice by commuting the death sentence. Included are:

- The distribution of 1,000,000 leaflets throughout New York City presenting the new documentary evidence in the form of a handwritten statement by David Greenglass, key witness, showing that he changed his original statement between the time he was arrested and his testimony during his trial.

- A huge Union Square clemency rally for Thursday, June 11.

- A national Clemency Train to Washington, D. C. Sunday, June 14, in which thousands of Americans of all faiths and creeds will gather before the White House to ask for clemency.

All day today and tomorrow, the Committee said, lobbying delegations from many cities will be visiting with Congressmen and Senators placing before them the new facts which have caused hundreds of millions throughout the world to urge Presidential commutation of the death penalty.

New horror entered the case as it was announced yesterday that the White House is asking the FBI to look into the authenticity of a letter allegedly sent by the Rosenberg children. This report did not deny that the Rosenberg children had sent a letter to the President urging clemency and mentioned the Oatis case which the children had seen on TV. But it was another letter which was claimed "to look like a forgery to some of the White House staff." It was expected that the press would pick this up to cover up the genuine appeal sent by the children this week.

This has been the sole reaction thus far from the White House to the deluge of clemency appeals coming from all parts of the world.

## STAY DENIED

In New York City, the three Federal judges who in December, 1952 said that the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial, unanimously kicked aside the powerful arguments made by defense counsel Emanuel Bloch for a stay of execution and an order direct-

ing Judge Kaufman to lower the sentence.

Bloch cited the clear truth that Kaufman had used fraudulent arguments about "treason" and "starting the Korean war" to justify his unprecedented death penalty, the first in American history on such charges. But Judge Swan, Frank and Augustus had closed their ears to the truths which the defense brought before them.

It was expected that the defense would seek new ways today or tomorrow to get the new documentary evidence in the case before some judge in an effort to halt the judicial murder which is shocking the world.

## CLEMENCY FLOAT

A "Clemency Float," one of two that will carry new evidence in the Rosenberg Case throughout New York's five boroughs during the next two weeks, was launched yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice.

The float, which will have blow-ups of new documents that prove major prosecution witnesses lied against the Rosenbergs, started on its clemency journey at 110th Street and Madison Ave., at 3 p.m. when the first street meeting was held. There will be a street meeting at each stop.

On Thursday, when the float will stop in the fur district, at 29th Street and 7th Avenue at 12 noon, a second float will also start making the rounds of the boroughs. On Saturday at 11 a.m. there will be a meeting of clothing workers at 15th St. and 5th Ave.

Rosenberg committees throughout the U. S. are preparing similar floats.

Clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, facing death in Sing Sing electric chair June 18 at 11 p.m., will be demanded at six sound truck meetings in the Bronx tomorrow (Thursday).

The sound truck tour, under the auspices of the Bronx Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, will begin at noon at Bruckner Boulevard and 139 St. The truck and speakers will then move at 1 p.m. to 148 St. and Willis Ave.

Other Thursday meetings scheduled by the committee are:

- 2 P.M., Garrison Ave. and Hunts Point.
- 3 P.M., Prospect Ave. and Longwood Ave.
- 4 P.M., Third Avenue and Claremont Parkway.
- 5 P.M., Crescent Ave. and 187th St.

In addition, four simultaneous Bronx community Rosenberg demonstrations have been planned for 1 p.m. Saturday by the Bronx Committee.

The demonstrations, the committee said, will be held in the Bronx "Hub," 149 St. and Third Ave.; Fordham Road, near Alexander's Department Store; Cramers Square, Hunts Point, Southern Boulevard and 163 St., and in Allerton Ave.

At each location, the committee said, there will be tables for sending telegrams to President Eisenhower asking clemency.

The committee also announced that beginning Monday, and

## LAST SALE

### Imported Linens

The final clearance sale on imported Linens from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Ireland will take place during the entire month of June. Avail yourself of this opportunity and save a lot of money.

### LINEN DEPARTMENT

### STANLEY THEATRE

7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts. Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 10% on all items. Special reduction for organizations.

through Friday, June 12, Rosenberg vigils will be conducted throughout the Bronx between 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. The vigils will be held:

- Monday, June 8, Lydig Ave. and White Plains Road.
- Tuesday, Tremont Ave., west of Southern Boulevard.
- Wednesday, June 10, Fordham Road, near Alexanders.
- Thursday, June 11, 170 St. and Walton Ave.
- Friday, June 12, Westchester Ave. and Southern Boulevard.

A Bronxwide public prayer meeting is scheduled to be conducted by the committee Saturday, June 13, 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. at Cramers Square, Hunts Point.

# Elizabeth II

(Continued from Page 1)

boozle the people.

"They have been used to try to divert the people's thoughts from the struggle for high wages, for peace, for the ending of the imperialist adventures in Malaya and Africa; and to try to get them to look upon the Tory Party as their party."

"But millions of Britons have seen through these tactics."

These Britons, Pollitt continued, "will be asking themselves: 'What good has it all done? . . . Have the preparations for the coronation enabled one extra house to be built? Have they provided one extra hospital bed in our crowded industrial cities?'"

"Everyone knows," declared Pollitt, "that the preparations and the coronation itself will not have added one iota to the real wealth, health and happiness of the working people."

The editorial also called attention to the Tory Government's subordination of British interests to the Wall Street bankers. The American bankers, wrote Pollitt, "dominate our army, navy and air force. They cause our lads to be killed in their war in Korea. . . . They insult us if even a peep of protest arises against the domination of our affairs by Wall Street."

Pollitt said the Tory organizers and enthusiasts for the coronation "are saluting a dying day. We salute the dawn of a new day, a new age, a new society."

# Nelson

(Continued from Page 3)

is highly unfair to the defendants to draft him in this case.

The Smith Act requires 15 to 18 hours of work a day.

## VICTIM OF SMEARS

In picking Schlesinger the judge was picking an attorney who has been smeared and persecuted by the witchhunters for years. Schlesinger, for instance, was arrested on frame-up charges of "sedition," at the complaint of the Americans Battling Communism society's spy, Matt Cvetic. The case was dismissed but the smearing cost him clients. He was also twice cited on "contempt" charges by Judge Musmanno. The charges were thrown out by the Supreme Court, but his practice was hurt again.

Both Schlesinger and the defendants are insisting on the right of men on trial to select their own attorney. This right is now being denied by Judge Marsh. The issue will be appealed to higher courts on constitutional grounds if Marsh stands by his present decision.

Irving Weissman, one of the defendants, will go under cross examination again when the trial reopens. He has been twice cited for contempt by Judge Marsh for refusing to become a Government informer on the witness stand.

William Albertson, another defendant, will be the next witness.

Ben Davis, Negro leader and member of the Communist Party's national committee, will testify after Albertson, as a Marxist expert. Davis is serving five years in Federal Prison under the Smith Act.

James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer, is the fifth defendant.

# REUTHER SEIZES CONTROL OF SECOND LOCAL IN WEEK

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, June 2. — Walter Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, cracking down for a second time in a week against wave of protests in auto shops against intolerable working conditions, put an administrator over the local in General Motors transmission plant in Plymouth, Mich.

Reuther acted when the local members on the final assembly line acted against a 20 percent speedup in their division.

Last week, Reuther placed an administrator over Budd Wheel, Local 308, here, in connection with "wildcat" stoppages growing out of long-smoldering dissatisfaction over speedup and other issues.

The company was quick to interpret the action of the general office as a right to go hogwild and within 48 hours 23 workers at

Budd was fired for alleged infractions of rules.

Stoppages were reported popping over similar issues in other auto plants. A stoppage at the big Mack Ave. Briggs plant on the same day as the Budd stoppage drew a warning to Local 212 from the UAW Board.

## A NEW WARNING

Reuther's action, following signing of the new pact that left some of the most objectionable clauses of the contract intact, was evidently a new warning to UAW members that the union's leadership intends to stand by the pact. One clause gives the companies an unrestricted right to speed up workers.

The companies seem particularly arrogant and provocative. They seize, as in the case of Budd, upon the slightest opportunity to lock out all the workers. When Budd's was shut down, the Chrysler Corp., which gets its wheels from the plant, but has already overproduced for the 1953 market, was fast to shut down assembly lines employing some 50,000 workers.

Monopoly-run press headlines then screamed that the Budd workers were throwing 50,000 out of work. Reuther joined the howl with a castigation of the Budd workers. The administrators he placed over the local will supervise all its activities, and halt its elections. A rank and file ticket against the incumbent administration has been drawing wide support, with chances strong for the ouster of Pete Horwats, the president.

# Gains

(Continued from Page 3)

who have grown even more desperate in the face of recent developments for world peace.

"I propose that the Board communicate with President Eisenhower, with Senators and Congressmen as well as the Secretary General of the United Nations, expressing our desire for a conference of the big powers to negotiate world peace."

Highlights of the proposals presented to the Board for action in its White Lake session included:

- Action to meet fur industry problems of contracting, the fur embargo and 20 percent excise tax on fur garments.
- Mobilization of the leather workers for wage increases, pensions and improved welfare coverage.
- Organization of all-out support to the striking fishermen.
- Continuation of the struggle for the freedom of Irving Potash, manager of the New York Furriers Joint Council.

# Shopper's Guide

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# 'Sadko' Is Beautiful Color Film Based on Rimsky-Korsakoff Opera

By DAVID PLATT

Alexander Ptushko, maker of the superb puppet film "New Gulliver" which captivated audiences in the 30s and has been revived many times since, and also of the charming old Russian legend "The Stone Flower" brought out in the 40s, adds to his laurels with "Sadko," a beautifully done folk tale for all ages in color, based on the 55-year old opera of the same name by Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Serge Stolyarov as "Sadko" excites one's imagination almost as much as the young fellow who played "Gulliver" in Ptushko's earlier epic. He is blonde and tall like Cherkassov in "Alexander Nevsky." Mix these two together with Robin Hood, Aladdin and Stenka Razin and you'll get someone like Sadko.

The age-old search for human happiness is the central theme of this enchanting movie which also expresses in a number of places the idea of peaceful world trade, recalling to this reviewer's mind, Ralph Waldo Emerson's words that "trade as all men know is the antagonist of war. And moreover, trade brings men to look each other in the face and gives the parties the knowledge that these enemies over sea or mountain are such men as we; who laugh and grieve, who love and fear as we do."

Sadko, a poor minstrel of Novgorod, quick of speech and song and very handsome, spans the seven seas for new markets for Novgorod's bursting warehouses. He's also in quest of the fabled bird whose capture will bring happiness to his people.

The gaily costumed crowds in the market place of Novgorod, the festive banquet, ballet and circus put on in the tavern by the merchants, the remarkable underwater spectacles, the game of living chess with the Emperor of the Indies, the pursuit and capture of the phoenix, a bird with the head of a beautiful woman—these and other scenes in "Sadko" are a veritable feast for the senses.

Sadko got his fleet of ships for this glorious trip around the world in search of the illusive bird and trade, by wagering his head against the accumulated riches of the Novgorod merchants that he will catch a magic fish in nearby Lake Ilmen.

The greedy merchants saw in this (to them) one-sided wager, an opportunity to get rid of a troublemaker who is not only stirring up the people with seditious talk about poverty in the midst of plenty, but is also making songs about the men of means who sit around and gorge themselves and waste precious hours in idle pleasures, instead of using their wealth to spread the glory of Novgorod throughout the globe.

Long before the fabulous fish is supposed to leap into Sadko's net and put Novgorod at his feet, the merchants have erected a guillotine in the center of town ready to separate the minstrel from his head.

What they don't know is that Princess Ilmen, daughter of the Terrible Tsar of the Ocean, promised Sadko this glittering fish one morning as he sat by the water and spilled out his troubles in mournful song.

Before sailing, Sadko frees a slave who had sold himself for reasons of hunger, and promises an old woman to reserve some of the happiness he finds in far-off places for the poor. He also spreads some of the merchants' wealth among the poor, then signs up for his crew the toughest men he can find—men who can drink down a large flagon of wine at one gulp, then stand up under a right smash to the midriff.

Sadko's first stop is a war-like country called Varangia which not

only wouldn't let him come in to trade, but shot at his men when their backs were turned.

Other highlights of "Sadko" include a wrestling match between a huge Novgorod peasant and a bear, a chess game on a gigantic board which ends with a live knight on horseback prancing back and forth on the board, and an under-water race between Sadko and the Terrible Tsar of the Ocean, both mounted on sea monsters.

The bird of happiness so eagerly sought by Sadko turns out to be a Phoenix that makes people "happy" by controlling their thoughts—McCarthy fashion.

This is not the "bird" we came for, says Sadko, as he and his men fight their way back to Novgorod, overcoming one amazing obstacle after another on land and sea in getting there. Sadko returns home sadder but wiser in that now

he knows he has found the true meaning of happiness.

"Sadko" has its shortcomings, the most serious one being the rather inadequate treatment of the countries visited by the Russian hero. In contrast to the excellent portrayal of the struggle of the people of Novgorod against their rulers, the film shows only the malevolent rulers of other lands. We would have enjoyed a scene or two about the lives and search for happiness of other oppressed peoples.

The magnificent music of Rimsky Korsakoff is an important element in this film which stirred even the critic of the N. Y. Herald Tribune, a man who rarely has anything friendly to say about a Soviet film. Otis Guernsey of that paper said: "Sadko has at times a beauty, an imagination or a grandeur which makes it one of the best Russian films to play the Stanley in recent years."

We'll go along with that.

## LINCOLN VETS PROTEST SHOW BY FRANCO GROUP

Moe Fishman of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade has sent the following letter to John H. Teeter, national director of the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research, Inc.

We were shocked when we read in the New York Post a letter by Dr. Jesus Galindez, the delegate of the Basque government in exile to the United States, stating that the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund For Cancer Research, Inc., was sponsoring the first appearance in the U. S. of a Falangist Dance Group, June 4 and 5 in Carnegie Hall.

We know that your organization is making a most worthwhile

effort to raise funds for the eradication of a dreaded disease. It is impossible for us to understand, however, why you are allowing your fine name to be used as a cover for the propaganda effort for Francisco Franco, who has earned the hatred of millions of people in New York.

We know many of the thousands of New Yorkers who contribute to your fund have seized every opportunity to voice their opposition to Franco and everything that he represents. Indeed, Walter Winchell who was so instrumental to the organizing of your committee, has on many occasions, in his own inimitable style expressed his opposition to Franco.

## LABOR FACT BOOK XI OUT

Labor Fact Book XI, latest in the series of invaluable Labor Fact Books prepared by Labor Research Association, is published this week by International Publishers.

For more than 20 years these labor handbooks have been appearing biennially, bringing to readers the latest data on social, economic and labor trends in the United States and other countries.

When the first Labor Fact Book was published the New York Times, July 24, 1931, ran a half-column news story subheaded: "Research Group in New Book Sees Dark Outlook in 'Long-Term Basic Changes.'" The book, said the Times, "finds that the workers of the world are the chief sufferers from the economic depression. Mass unemployment, part-time work, wage cuts and speed-up of industry are some of the features which are said to intensify the antagonism between the workers and capitalists." If the crisis continues much longer, this antagonism will spread to various groups of capitalists and a gigantic effort will be made to weaken the smaller capitalists and to form huge monopolistic combinations. This trend, the authors warn, is a breeder of war."

The news story in the Times 22 years ago covered a central point in one chapter of Labor Fact Book I. And since then the readers of subsequent Labor Fact Books, as well as workers all over the world, have learned how true was the point then made—that capitalism is a breeder of war.

Another review of the first Labor Fact Book, this one in the N. Y. Herald Tribune, stated that "this handbook is superior to similar handbooks of fact, because of the sharpness of its analysis and attack. In short, because of its vitality and intensity."

Ten Labor Fact Books have

since been issued by LRA and International Publishers. But the capitalist press no longer considers them newsworthy. Instead, a policy of boycott prevails as it does against other books that challenge the monopolists and warmongers.

But the Fact Books continue to live up to the high standards set by the first one. The present volume, with entirely new material, covers developments of the last two years giving the major economic indicators in a single table followed by discussions of industrial production, "defense" jobs, income, consumption and savings of the people, corporate profits, social insurance, the war-burdened federal budget and the tax increases since Korea. It summarizes the trends in foreign trade and investments and the effects of the cold war on the lives of workers in the U.S.A., including the superprofits made from the exploitation of the Negro people.

One chapter gives the facts and figures on the government's invasion of civil rights and the details of the recent frame-up trials.

Trade unions and their activities are included in another chapter, especially the story of the progress made by the progressive unions that have been smeared in the regular press. The struggle of the workers and the state and federal laws are also discussed. A separate chapter covers the farmers and their declining income.

Labor Fact Book XI, which is fully indexed for quick reference, is 160 pages and sells in the popular edition cloth-bound for only \$2. It is available from International Publishers, progressive bookstores, or directly from the Labor Research Association at 80 East 11th St., N. Y. City 3.

## on the scoreboard by lester rodney

### Polish Team Wins Europe Boxing Title

HERE IS INTERESTING and exciting news on the international sports front. Once the Olympics come and go, it's devilishly hard to get this kind of news. International sports events which take place elsewhere and don't involve U. S. teams simply don't seem to make the grade in our sports pages. The big wire services rarely carry the details. The big papers with bureaus all over the map don't seem to regard such events as being of interest to their readers. . . .

So, unfortunately, we are today probably scoring a clean scoop over the other New York papers, at least, in reporting the results of the Boxing Championships of Europe held in Warsaw, Poland, under the auspices of the International Amateur Boxing Association. The matches concluded on May 24th. The source of our information is a press release which we received Monday, sent out to all newspapers by the Polish Embassy.

The tremendous story is that Polish athletes won the team championship from a field of 19 countries which included, in alphabetical order, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Romania, Scotland, Sweden, the USSR, Wales, Western Germany and Yugoslavia.

It is a tremendous story because Poland was possibly the most devastated and smashed-up country of them all when VE Day came in 1945, eight years ago. Over six million were dead, including a good part of the young people and athletes. Polish athletes soaring to the top today in such an event against Europe's best shows the tremendous comeback punch of the Polish people and the unmistakable health, vitality and direction of its people's democracy. It makes one think of the greatest documentary film of all time (I'll argue that), "Peace Will Win," with its picture of Warsaw building back better and cleaner and stronger from the debris, its wonderful children looking to the future of peace and security. What a story!

THE POLES, who sure turned out to be rough hosts for a boxing tourney, took the individual championships in no less than five of the ten weight classes and finished second in two others. The Soviet Union won two of the remaining five finals, having sent five into the finals. The other individual titles were won by England, East Germany and West Germany. Remembering the great interest of our readers in every possible detail of the Olympics, I'm sure the results of the finals will be welcome, so here they are, 10 bouts between 20 survivors of the 119 boxers who started. They were fought in Warsaw's jam-packed Mirowski Hall on May 24th with radio carrying the bouts all over the land and to other countries of Europe.

Flyweight—Henryk Kukier, Poland, beat Frnticek Majdloch, Czechoslovakia. Bantamweight—Zefon Stefaniuk, Poland, beat Boris Stepanov, USSR. Featherweight—Jozef Kruza, Poland, beat Aleksander Zasukhin, USSR. Lightweight—Vladimir Yengibaryan, USSR, beat Istvan Juhasz, Hungary. Light Welter—Leszek Drogosz, Poland, beat Terry Milligan, Ireland. Welter—Zygmunt Chychla, Poland (the Olympic champ), beat Sergei Tscherbakov, USSR. Light Middleweight—Bruce Wells, England, beat Max Resch, West Germany. Middleweight—Dieter Wemhoener, West Germany, beat Bedrich Koutny, Czechoslovakia. Light Heavyweight—Ulrich Nitzchke, German Democratic Republic, beat Tadeusz Grzelak, Poland. Heavyweight—Algirdas Sochikas, USSR, beat Bohdan Wegryzniak, Poland.

The tourney was full of upsets. Biggest surprise was the defeat of Olympic bantam champ Pentti Hamalainen of Finland by Poland's young Stefaniuk in the quarter final (the latter going on to win the title). John McNally of Ireland, who was bantam runner-up in the Olympics, was KO'd by Stepanov of the USSR, who lost in the final to the sensational Stefaniuk.

Interviewed during the tourney, Emile Gremaux of France, president of the International Amateur Boxing Association, said: "We have been impressed by the very warm reception accorded us in Poland. . . . I can assure you that all guests have felt the sincerity with which they have been received by the outstanding personalities and inhabitants of Warsaw. It will not be easy for the organizers of the next championships, for federations of other countries, to equal the Polish organizers and ensure conditions, excellent in every respect, similar to those of Warsaw. . . ."

"The young sportsmen of countries taking part in the championships will take back with them fine memories of what they saw in Warsaw, this glorious city which is for all a symbol of reconstruction after war devastation. I should be happy to see the championships bring nations closer together through sport, and I think that this aim regards the efforts put into our organization."

ANOTHER BIG EVENT in Poland happened earlier in the month. It was the gruelling 1,390 mile international bike race through Czechoslovakia, Germany and Poland which started May 1 at Bratislava and ended in Warsaw May 14. It was run in 12 stages, with one day's rest after four days' riding. Sponsored by the newspapers Trybuna Ludu of Warsaw, Rude Pravo of Prague and Neues Deutschland of Berlin, the event is known as the "Peace Race."

Team honors were won in a close finish by the riders of the German Democratic Republic, who nosed out Denmark. Rudolph Peterson of Denmark was the individual winner of the long race in which great crowds lined the way, and 50,000 cheered the finish at the Warsaw Stadium. (Germans, pedalling into Warsaw and being cheered by the Polish people!) Another Dane, Christian Anderson, finished second, and Gustav Schnur of the German Democratic Republic was third.

The rest of the team standings, after East Germany and Denmark: France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Austria, another French team, Romania, Sweden, England.

CURRENTLY GOING ON in Moscow is the European Basketball Championship Tourney, in which the Soviet team is defending champion. Reports from there via wire service are very fragmentary, and we hope to be able to piece together some kind of full account later when and if we get some facts on it.

The only scores we have been able to find were a few rather

(Continued from Page 4)



# Working Mothers Forced to Board Out Kids

WASHINGTON, June 2 (FP).—Many mothers, driven by economic necessity into defense plants and other employment, are being forced to give up their children because there are no facilities to care for the youngsters while the mothers are on the job, a study by the Labor Department Women's Bureau revealed.

The startling disclosure is made in a booklet, "Employed Mothers and Child Care," based on a study of conditions in 28 industrial centers in 12 states. The study said conditions in these areas are typical of defense production centers

throughout the country. "In almost all areas," the booklet said, "the existing agencies (for day care of children) have waiting lists sometimes two or three times as great as the capacity for service."

"In some cities an increased demand for foster home care of children has been noted by welfare agencies, and this usually is attributed to the fact that mothers who have to work are unable to find suitable day care."

The welfare agencies also noted that increased living costs in 1951 and 1952 forced many mothers who formerly did not work to join

the labor force. The report shows that many mothers who have worked are denied unemployment compensation when a change in hours or location of work makes it impossible for them to continue.

"Mothers," the report says, "were being disqualified for unemployment compensation if they refused to work because, due to some change in family situation, location or working hours, they no longer could find suitable child care to enable them to continue working; yet no account was taken of how their families could subsist without their wages."

In many of the areas, school authorities reported that children who formerly went home to lunch were now remaining at school. The YWCA said many older children were taking younger brothers and sisters with them to Y functions because the youngsters had no one at home to care for them.

Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's Bureau, pointed out that the number of working mothers grew from 1.5 million in 1940 to 5.2 million in 1951. In the latter year, 24 percent of all mothers worked for a living. Mothers comprised 28 percent of all women in the labor force.

## Nepalese and New Zealander Scale Everest

KATMANDU, Nepal, June 2.—A Nepalese and a New Zealander conquered 29,002-foot Mt. Everest last Friday, it was announced today. Tensing Norkay, 39, and Edmund Hillary, 33, planted the Nepalese flag and the British Union Jack at the Himalayan summit on the border of Tibet and Nepal.

Tensing Norkay, as guide of the expedition, receives a salary of 225 rupees (\$47) a month. He also gets a daily allowance of three rupees (63 cents) and free food and clothing. But the expedition does not provide him with insurance.

# Big Business Spurs Drive for A Tougher T-H

WASHINGTON, June 2 (FP).—While Congress marked time on amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, awaiting official word from the Eisenhower administration, big business was working with redoubled energy throughout the country to stir up demands for making the law tougher on labor.

Hundreds of thousands of copies of a special bulletin, marked Extra, calling on business to resist efforts to ease Taft-Hartley restrictions on labor, were circulated in every state by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The bulletin bewailed the nature of suggested amendments recommended to the White House by Labor Secretary Martin P. Durkin.

"Labor," the rail unions' newspaper declared that the bulletin is "part of the joint movement by the National Association of Manufacturers and C of C to secure Taft-Hartley amendments which would turn the screws tighter on organized labor."

E. S. Dillard, president of the Old Dominion Box Co., Charlotte, N. C., joined the anti-labor drive by distributing to newspapers throughout the country a document recently prepared by a public relations firm. It hailed the fact that 91 witnesses before recently completed Senate and House Labor Committee hearings on T-H called for action "to protect American workers from compulsory

unionism."

The document featured a sort of honor roll of these witnesses, which revealed nearly all were members of the NAM, C of C, American Mining Congress and similar anti-union organizations. The study praised the fact that 13 states have passed laws banning the union shop.

Sources within the House labor committee revealed that its chairman, Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R-Pa.), plans no action on T-H until the Senate Committee has completed work on a bill. Chairman H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) of the Senate Committee predicted no action until the administration makes its stand known. He said there is no chance of amendments being acted on until after an expected summer recess, but anti-union measures have been drawn up and can be rushed through Congress on a moment's notice.

**What's On?**  
Tonight Brooklyn

BETTY SANDERS, back from Chile as delegate to Continental Cultural Congress sings at People's Artists "Bill of Rights" Hootenanny-Dance Sat., June 6, 8:30, Webster Hall. All tickets \$1.25.

**Coming**  
MASS MEETING against Walter-McCarran Act at Bath Beach Community Center, 2015 86th St., B'klyn, on Wed., June 3 at 8:30 p.m. Analysis of law by speakers who know.



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## Will Peace Bring a Depression?

A Public Discussion (with audience participation)  
**Peace, Jobs—Can We Have Both?**

**Tonight (Wed.) 7:30 P.M.**  
Cornish Arms Hotel  
311 W. 23rd St.  
Admission 50c

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125 West 23rd Street

## Harry Yaris' Condition Good After Operation

Harry Yaris, former union officer who has been imprisoned on Ellis Island and in the Federal House of Detention since Oct. 24 on a deportation warrant, was operated on Monday in Manhattan General Hospital for gallstones. His condition yesterday was reported as "good."

Immigration authorities, who released Yaris to the hospital for the operation, said he would be returned to Ellis Island as soon as he recovers.

Yaris has been denied bail. Meanwhile, Charles Doyle, former union officer, held since March 17 without bail on a deportation warrant, was transferred from the Federal House of Detention to Ellis Island.

Yaris and Doyle had previously been transferred from Ellis Island to the House of Detention when they protested poor living conditions on Ellis Island.

## AFL Taxi Local Is Dissolved

Local 102 of the AFL United Automobile Workers Union has notified its members that, under orders of the AFL, it will cease to exist.

The AFL executive council had recommended that the parent auto union be expelled from the federation if it did not revoke the charter of local 102 by Aug. 10. The local was formed two years ago by John Dioguardia, who is now awaiting trial on a two-count criminal information charging state income tax evasion in 1950-51.

The council based its ultimatum partly on the contention that the auto union had no jurisdiction over taxi drivers and also on the claim that the officers to whom the charter had been granted were "strangers with unsavory reputations."

In a letter to all Local 102 members, Daniel J. Norton, president, said the local was to be merged into the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Last week, Dave Beck, international president of the Teamsters, issued a charter to Local 826, with Thomas L. Hickey as trustee, to organize taxi drivers. Hickey, said taxi drivers who were members of Local 102 could join the Teamsters as individuals.

## HOOT!

You can still get tickets for People's Artists "Bill of Rights" Hootenanny and Dance, Sat., June 6, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11 St., at \$1.25 (reserved) from Workers, Jefferson Bookshops, Bookfair, Berliners Music, People's Artists, 799 Broadway, OR 7-1341.

**TOMW NIGHT, JUNE 4**  
Elsandra Robeson • J. McManus  
J. Abt • A. Kahn  
In Defense of Families of Smith Act Victims  
Palm Garden, 306 W. 52 St.  
8:30 P.M. • Sub. 50c

## STRIKE TODAY AT 78 TOOL AND DIE SHOPS IN DETROIT

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, June 2.—Tool and die makers in 78 shops will stage a city-wide strike here tomorrow, demanding 20 cents across the board and 20 cents added to minimum rates. They have rejected a 15 cents an hour raise. Seven shops have already started the strike, which is expected to effect 7,000 skilled workers.

These workers are not tied to any escalator contract. They have a one-year contract stipulating re-openers. They are known as jobbing shop workers, averaging \$2.75 an hour, at least 60 cents an hour more than skilled workers in cap-

itive shops, GM, Ford, Chrysler, Briggs, Packard, who under recent negotiations got a dime an hour raise. The Wage Stabilization Board in the case of the captive skilled workers had two years ago recommended a 28½ cents raise.

The tool and die bosses offered 15 cents an hour raise but refused any money for fringe benefits.

The employers claim 80 percent of the work is war work, in an effort to turn public opinion away from the strikers.

Some 6,000 skilled workers in jobbing shops are working under new agreements granting the union's demands.

## LOBBY FOR PEACE TO BE HELD IN CAPITAL JUNE 25

Noting that "history today has placed the issue of life and death into the hands of the American voter," 100 prominent Americans joined this week in calling a Lobby for Peace, to be held in Washington on June 25, third anniversary of the Korean war.

"The voice from back home," says the call, "is the best guide for a member of Congress. He is encouraged to act for peace when he feels the support of men and women from his own state and his own district who can tell him how peace will mean life for their sons; how peace can turn a precarious armament production into a secure, expanding economy; and how it can halt the voice of bigotry and dissension."

### SIGNERS

Among signers of the Call to a Lobby for Peace are:

Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati, prof. emeritus, Hebrew Union College; Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, Salt Lake City, Utah; Rev. Dr. Joseph Evans, pastor, Metropolitan Community Church, Chicago; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Ithaca, N.Y.; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia, S. C., Secretary of the South Carolina State Conference of Branches of the NAACP.

Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action; William Wallace, secretary of District 4, United Electrical Union, Newark N. J.; Alvin Christ-

man, president Eastern Division, Farmers Union, Centerport, Pa.

Rev. William T. Baird, secretary, Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, Chicago; Rev. J. R. Case, Vergennes, Vt.; Rev. Paul W. Caton, Chicago; Florence Converse, Wellesley, Mass.; Fyke Farmer, attorney, leader World Federationist Movement, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. I. O. Ford, Louisville, Ky.; Clemens France, former State Commissioner of Public Welfare, Providence; Elizabeth P. Frazier, Protestant Episcopal Lay Women, Philadelphia; John T. Gojack, president, District Council 19, U.E. Ft. Wayne; Rev. Kenneth de P. Hughes, Cambridge, Mass.; Alfred C. Kuchler, Northeast Dairy Farmers Union, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Prof. Oliver S. Loud, physicist, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.

Axel Nielson, businessman, St. Joseph, Mich.; Thomas E. Ogilvie, lawyer and publisher, Atlantic City; Willard R. Ransom, president, Indiana State NAACP; Bertha C. Reynolds, social worker, Stoughton, Mass.; Thomas Richardson, Co-Director, American Peace Crusade, New York, N.Y.; Dr. John G. Rideout, educator, Pocatello, Id.; Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Worcester, Conn.; Leon Strauss, executive secretary, Joint Board, Fur Dressers; Dr. Alva Taylor, educator, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Willard Uphaus, director of World Fellowship, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Hugh Weston, Hollywood, Calif.

(Organizations are listed for identification purposes only).

## ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

meaningless ones from Opening Day, May 25th—one defeat does not seem to eliminate a team—France 76, Germany 44. Israel 61, Bulgaria 48. Italy 82, Switzerland 32. Yugoslavia 41, Finland 37. Egypt 75, Sweden 26. Czechoslovakia 49, Romania 31. Hungary 57, Belgium 35. One second group of scores we noticed, and that is all we've seen to date: USSR 86, Italy 54. Belgium 59, Finland 49. Romania 65, Lebanon 56. Egypt forfeited to Israel through refusal to play. (This last sour note sounds like the kind of thing our John Foster Dulles likes to keep stirred up as he passes through the Near East.)

Say, this is all whetting the appetite for the 1956 Olympics, down in Australia. Is that Mrs. Shipley still running the passport business in Washington? Well, there's over three years for our country to get rid of THAT nonsense. . .